



## Glossary

- Acid- Opposite of alkaline. pH reading is below 7.0
- Alkaline- Opposite of acid. A measure of bicarbonates in the soil. pH reading is above 7.0
- Asexual Propagation of plants by grafting, rooting cuttings, etc.
- Browse- The feeding on plants by wildlife. Also used to describe a plant used by wildlife for food. Many of the broadleaf species and some conifers.
- Calcareous- Containing calcium carbonate and/or magnesium carbonate. pH above 7.0
- Chlorosis- Abnormal yellowing of the leaves due to nutrient deficiency, Most commonly caused by iron deficiency, which may be the result of high alkaline soils.
- Compound leaf- A leaf consisting of two or more leaflets.
- Cultivar- A cultivated variety, produced by horticultural techniques.
- Dioecious- Plant having unisexual flowers or cones with only one sex per plant. Literally meaning “two houses.”
- Genus- Genus (sing.). Genera (pl.). A group of species possessing fundamental traits in common but differing in other lesser characteristics.
- Heavy soil- A soil composed of small particles (Example: clays)



- Hybrid- A product of a cross between two or more closely related plants that is similar to both parents, but unique unto itself.
- Monoecious- Plant with both male and female flowers or cones; literally meaning “one house.”
- Species- (Sing. and pl.) The unit of classification below the genus.
- spp. - One of many cultivars.
- Transpiration- Process of water movement through a plant to the atmosphere as a result of evaporation of water from the leaves.
- Winter burn- Type of cold injury to foliage. Foliage is warmed above freezing by the winter sun during the day (even though the air temperature is below freezing) then re-freezes after sunset. Injury usually occurs on the south and southwest side of the tree.
- Winter desiccation- Type of foliage injury which occurs on warm days when the ground is frozen: actually a type of physiological drought caused by excessive transpiration when frozen soils prohibit water absorption.
- Winter sun scald: Type of cold injury to tree bark. Bark is warmed above freezing by the winter sun during the day (even though air temperature is below freezing) then re-freezes after sunset. Injury usually occurs on the south and southwest side of the tree.
- Witches’ broom- An abnormally bushy, local growth part of the branch on woody plants, characterized by shortening of the internodes and excessive proliferation (rapid production of new cells); generally pathogenic in origin from fungi.